

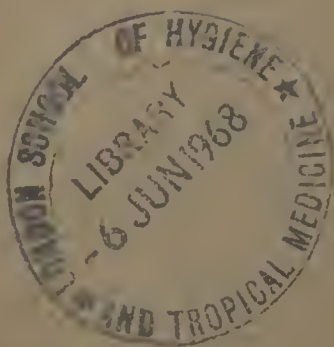
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THE
RURAL DISTRICT
OF
SAFFRON WALDEN
IN THE
ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY OF ESSEX.

THE
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR 1942

67995



THE RURAL DISTRICT OF SAFFRON WALDEN.

ANNUAL REPORT
of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the year

1942.

This report has been prepared as an interim report, in accordance with the directions of the Ministry of Health, on the lines indicated in Circular 2067, dated 19th July, 1940.

Details statistics, and references to War-time developments have therefore been omitted.

There was no unusual prevalence of infectious disease during the Year. In the summer months 47 cases of whooping cough were notified in various parts of the area but the disease was of a mild type, and no deaths were attributed to this cause.

Although the number of contagious skin conditions showed a continued decrease, a certain number of recurring cases still persisted amongst evacuated families, and it was found necessary to provide treatment for some of the more difficult cases in the emergency accommodation at the Isolation Hospital.

S. R. RICHARDSON.

Medical Officer of Health.

RURAL DISTRICT OF SAFFRON WALDEN.

Area; 78,383 Acres.

Population: Estimate of resident population 1942;
16,830

Rateable Value: £65,561.

Sum represented by a penny rate; £273 : 3 : 2.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR:

Birth Rate per 1000 of the estimated population; 15.2.

Stillbirths: Rate per 1000 total births (live and stillbirths) 41.

Death Rate per 1000 of the estimated population; 16.1

Deaths from Puerperal Causes: One.

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age per 1000 live births: 62.2.

Deaths from Measles (all ages)	none
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	none
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	none

In the following table, the Birth Rate, Death Rate and Infant Mortality Rate are compared with the corresponding rates for the previous five years, and with the rates for England and Wales in 1942.

	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	E & W. 1942.
Birth Rate	10.4	13.4	10.3	10.5	12.8	15.2	15.8
Death Rate	12.5	12.6	13.7	13.7	13.8	16.1.	11.6
Infant Mortality	30.5	52.3	37.9	37.9	47.	62.2	49.

The number of deaths attributed to Cancer was 33.

There was no unusual or excessive mortality from any particular cause during the year.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

DEPARTMENT OF THE HISTORY OF ARTS

OFFICE OF THE DEAN

1. The following is a list of the

names of the members of the

Committee on the History of Art

and the names of the members of the

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SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

ATER:- The six Public Water Supplies are now interconnected and clorinating plants have been fixed at each of the pumping stations. The Henham supply is filtered through layers of shingle, sand and polarite, and is softened by lime before entering the filter. Samples are taken regularly from all supplies, and in every case the reports have been consistently satisfactory.

EWERAGE:- Sewage Disposal Works deal with all sewage from Stansted and Newport. Night soil collection and disposal is undertaken for the parishes of Great Chesterford and Littlebury.

UBLIC CLEANSING:- Under the Scavenging Scheme, house refuse is collected in all parishes. Salvaged materials are dealt with chiefly at the Stansted dump.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

During the year the following inspections were made:-

- 52 Dairies and Cowsheds.
- 18 Bakehouses.
- 17 Inspections were made and carcasses examined in cases where pigs were slaughtered for private consumption.
- 42 Nuisances. These were dealt with in every case by informal notice. In no instance was it necessary to serve a Statutory Notice.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

eat: Arrangements with regard to slaughtering were the same as in the previous year; the slaughtering being carried out in the Borough, and the meat distributed throughout the Rural Area by van. Periodic inspections of meat in vans and shops were made.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The first of the great events of the American Revolution was the Declaration of Independence, which was adopted by the Continental Congress on July 4, 1776. This document declared that the thirteen colonies were no longer part of the British Empire, but were now free and independent states. The Declaration was a bold statement of the colonies' desire for self-government and was a key factor in the American Revolution.

The second of the great events of the American Revolution was the Battle of the Clouds, which was fought on September 3, 1776. This battle was a tactical draw, but it was a significant victory for the Continental Army, as it showed that they were now capable of standing up to the British in a conventional battle.

The third of the great events of the American Revolution was the signing of the Treaty of Paris, which was signed on September 3, 1783. This treaty ended the American Revolution and recognized the United States as an independent nation. The Treaty of Paris was a landmark document in the history of the United States, as it established the country's borders and its status as a sovereign state.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The fourth of the great events of the American Revolution was the signing of the Constitution, which was signed on September 17, 1787. This document established the framework for the federal government and was a key factor in the American Revolution.

The fifth of the great events of the American Revolution was the signing of the Declaration of Sentiments, which was signed on August 26, 1848. This document declared that women were no longer part of the British Empire, but were now free and independent states. The Declaration was a bold statement of the women's desire for self-government and was a key factor in the American Revolution.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The sixth of the great events of the American Revolution was the signing of the Declaration of Sentiments, which was signed on August 26, 1848. This document declared that women were no longer part of the British Empire, but were now free and independent states. The Declaration was a bold statement of the women's desire for self-government and was a key factor in the American Revolution.

Milk; Routine sampling work is carried out by the Essex County Council. Samples are obtained from farms licensed to provide Accredited Milk, and from those supplying milk to schools in the area.

Under the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries Testing and Advisory Scheme, the milk delivered from farms is sampled and tested, and all unsatisfactory cases are reported to the Local Authority whose Inspector then accompanies the Committee's Representative on his advisory visit to the farm in question.

These Schemes are of great assistance, and enable the Sanitary Inspector to concentrate on the supervision of handling, processing and conveyance of milk. Routine inspections have been carried out during the year, and a reasonable standard of cleanliness is being maintained.

In the District there are now 119 Registered Farms, 96 Wholesale Producers and 77 Registered Retailers.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The incidence of infectious diseases was again low, and no deaths were attributed to either Measles or Whooping Cough.

The following were notified:-

Whooping Cough	47
Measles	3
Scarlet Fever	19
Erysipelas	3
Pneumonia	3
Diphtheria	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	3

The number of contagious skin diseases continued to decrease. During the year nine cases of impetigo and scabies received treatment in the emergency accommodation at the Isolation Hospital.

IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA.

At the beginning of the year, rather more than 90% of children under 15 years had received protective treatment. Clinics were held at schools and the Welfare Centre. The response was very satisfactory, & at the end of the year the proportion of immunised had increased to about 80%.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Thirteen cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified during the year. Of these six had come into the district from other areas.

Twelve deaths were attributed to Tuberculosis.

AIR RAID PRECAUTIONS.

As the Central Casualty Services had become very much depleted, the Instructors were again employed in conducting a number of short first aid courses for combined classes in the villages. Demonstrations of Ambulance and Mobile Unit work were also given, and Home Nursing classes were held at a number of the First Aid points in the Rural Area. The response was generally very good.

